PEACE NEWS, Friday Sept. 26, 1952. Registered as a newspaper.

Circulation last week **11,500**

PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 848 September 26 1952 **FOURPENCE**

ON OTHER PAGES

Fenner Brockway, MP

"Labour Can End the Colour Bar," page three

Victor Yates, MP

reports on his recent peace meetings in Germany, page three

Sybil Morrison

has returned from her holiday and resumed her column on page six.

Crucial issue at Morecambe

Important facts and figures relating to Britain's part in the arms race, page three

South Africa's Labour Party and Race Laws

A survey by a former President of the National Union of Students in S. Africa.

THE MAU MAU AGITATION

An attempt to stifle the voice of Africa?

By DOUGLAS ROGERS

THE announcement of "firm measures proposed by the Kenya Government for combating lawlessness and unrest in the Colony" confirms African opinion that the Mau Mau agitation is being made a political stunt to attack African organisations.

When the Mau Mau stories began to and particularly when a few weeks ago appear and particularly when a few weeks ago the Sunday Dispatch blazoned its front page with the sensation of a great plot to murder all Europeans, African friends said to me: "They are going to work up horror stories so as to attack our organisations."

Others said: "This is just what the French did in North Africa."

Well, that is what it looks like!

Their last rights go

The new proposals, reported as having the approval of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, are in eight new Bills. They attack the last vestiges of African rights. Here are the main points as summarised in the News Chronicle:

Control of the Press and other organisations.

Restriction of movement of Mau Mau.

Licensing of printing presses, unless specially exempted, and powers to seize and destroy newspapers printed on unlicensed presses.

Registration of societies with 10 or more members. Exceptions will be co-operatives, trade unions and freemasons. Societies not registered will be automatically unlawful.

Amendment of Kenya law to permit confessions made to police officers to be used in evidence.

A provincial commissioner who has satisfied himself that any person is a member of Mau Mau may order his removal to a restricted area. Disobedience to this order would entail a fine of £100 or 12 months imprisonment or both.

Penalties for sedition greatly increased.

Here is all the apparatus to smash any organisation or group the European authorities do not like. The absolute power given to the provincial commissioners in particular strikes at the most elementary rights of the subject. All the basic freedoms set out in the Charter of Human Rights—freedom of association, speech and so on—are thrown overboard. It is tyranny.

Hysteria in Kenya

So extreme has become the hysteria in Kenya that newspaper cuttings I have seen show that even children, as young as eight years, have been arrested and charged with taking the Mau Mau oath. Women, similarly charged, have been sent to prison for as long as three years.

In Britain the daily Press has assumed the truth of a huge Mau Mau plot without producing a shred of evidence. A great

(Continued on page six)

"War on Want"

ATTACK WORLD POVERTY NOW!

— Harold Wilson, MP

By MARY WILLIS

"THE war on want has so far only been a phoney war; we must turn it into a crusade," said Harold Wilson, Labour MP, and former President of the Board of Trade, at the Conway Hall, London, on Monday evening.

The occasion was the second public meeting held by the Association for World Peace to launch its plan for an international attack on world poverty.

"The main argument that must be uppermost in our minds is the connection between world poverty, and the removal of world poverty, on the one hand, and world peace on the other," Mr. Wilson declared.

"There are so many people who look under the bed every night to see if there are any Communists there. But if every Communist were converted tonight, by some miracle, to a sincere belief in democracy, you would not end the danger of war in a world in which 15 million people are still striving to lift themselves out of conditions of abysmal hunger and want.

"That is why so many of us in the political parties believe that when you have set aside the minimum necessary to put our defences in order, another pound or another dollar spent on tractors or bulldozers—the means of producing food—is a far greater contribution to peace than another pound or another dollar spent on tanks or guns."

International Development Authority

The Association for World Peace believes, with the authors of the UN Experts' Report, published in May 1951, that what is needed is an International Development Authority which would have the finance and the staff to carry out the job of attacking world poverty. It would have the power to assist countries who came for help, and it would be empowered to take international action to see that the necessary materials were available to carry out development.

"One envisages such an authority growing up and having great prestige and power in the international field," said Harold Wilson. "One envisages it being invested with powers so that people from all countries could offer their services to it on the basis of a long-term career, as well as a short commission."

A challenge facing Britain

He believed that while this challenge faced the whole civilised world today, it was a challenge particularly facing Great Britain.

"We suggest that Britain should immediately take the lead in proposing the establishment of an international development authority, and that, in order to provide the finance that is required, Britain should in the coming UN General Assembly propose that a fixed proportion—10 per cent.—of the funds allocated by the nations for defence and other military expenditure in the coming financial year should be devoted to the proposed international authority.

"This 10 per cent. need not be a maximum, but it would be a minimum measure, and a measure which being universal in its coverage would mean that no nation could feel it was relatively weakened vis à vis the rest—because whatever arguments are used for arms, no-one ever talks about the absolute level of arms, it is only the relative level of arms between the different countries.

British attitude must be changed

"This would make available a vast sum of money for the purpose of world development.

"This is a challenge to the whole Western world, because it is in this way only that we shall find the way to avoid crisis by starvation; it is in this way only that we can give 15 million people the opportunity to live, in the material sense, which enables them to have life in the fullest sense. It is in this way only that we can discharge our responsibilities to our fellow human beings throughout the world, and I believe in the long run at any rate we shall find that it is in this way and in this way only that we can find the road to peace."

Sir Richard Acland, who, with Harold Wilson, was mainly responsible for compiling the Association for World Peace pamphlet "War on Want," spoke next.

"This is a cause," he said, "in which those who are 100 per cent. pacifists and those who believe in collective security can in all seriousness work side by side."

What was needed was primarily a change of attitude among the British people. We must pass from the stage where we said "What do I want, and who is going to give it to me?" to the stage where we said "What is the world situation, and what is it going to require of me?"

We must banish the beautiful daydream that some day before very long Britain would have material plenty. The political and economic prospects today were about as good as the military prospects at the time of Dunkirk, but he regarded this as a great challenge.

A non-party proposition

"If we do not accept the possibility that our standard of life. our total cake for British consumption, may have to be reduced in order that this work may be done, and in order that we may take the lead in initiating it, I say we are worse than Malan," he declared.

"People tremble with indignation at what is being done in Africa, but if we suggested to some of them that they should, for example, give up part of their sugar ration to help the people in the Caribbean, they would say 'Oh no, I did not mean that'."

"We present this campaign as a non-party proposition," said Sir Richard, "one which requires in the rank and file of the Labour Party a real change of their attitude to life, and which asks the Conservative Party to accept the inevitability and the necessity of deliberate planning of our economic and social life, so that it may be directed towards this cause which lies ahead of us."

Many questions were asked at the end of the meeting.

One questioner quoted the statement in Harold Wilson's "In Place of Dollars," to the effect that more capital was destroyed in one raid on the Yalu river power stations in Korea than the U.S. was investing in the under-developed areas in a whole year.

"Would you agree that the first campaign in the war on want should be to bring the war in Korea to an end?" he asked.

Mr. Wilson said he quite agreed.

Russia and China send aid to india

The Government of India has accepted gifts of food grains, milk and money from trade union organisations in Russia and China for distribution as relief in the Andhra area of Hyderabad. The Chinese gift consists of a cheque for 421,940 rupees (about £33,000), while Russia is sending 10.000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of rice, 500,000 tins of condensed milk and a cheque.

The donors at first stipulated that the gifts should be distributed through Communist-sponsored relief organisations in South India. The Indian authorities would not agree to this, however, and it has now been arranged that the Indian Red Cross will carry out the distribution.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, said last week that there was a fresh threat of famine in Madras, owing to the failure of the monsoon for the sixth year in succession.

—Times and M.G., 22.9.52.

CORDER CATCHPOOL

By Eric S. Tucker

Secretary of the Society of Friends' Peace Committee and a member of the board of Peace News Ltd.

THE Peace Movement has lost one of its most devoted and conscientious servants by the death in Switzerland on September 16 of Corder Catchpool.

Corder Catchpool was on holiday with his wife Gwen at Zermatt, near the Swiss-Italian border.



T. CORDER CATCHPOOL

Both of them were keen mountaineers, and Corder was anxious to climb Monte Rosa, a mountain of approximately 15,000 feet, which he had failed to scale on previous visits.

On this occasion the summit was reached and his happiness at this achievement at 69 years of age can well be imagined. The climb, however, coupled with a deterioration in the weather and a night crouched in a crevasse on the mountain-side, proved too great a strain upon him.

When a stretcher rescue party, fetched hurriedly by his wife and their guide, finally reached him he was dead.

The funeral took place at the English Church at Zermatt on Septmber 19.

Eric Tucker continues at the foot of page four.

A GREAT LOSS TO THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION

"NO one can assess how much the peace movement in general, the PPU and many of us as individuals owe to him," writes Stuart Morris, General Secretary of the PPU, of Corder Catchpool in the current issue of the PPU Journal.

"Every member of the Peace Pledge Union will feel a sense of personal loss, even if they did not know Corder to speak to, because he was such a personality."

Responsible for a revolution in Quakerism

"CORDER CATCHPOOL was one of a small group responsible for a revolution in Quakerism at the end of World War I," Wilfred Wellock said in London last Saturday.

He was paying a tribute to Corder Catchpool at the opening of a meeting of the PPU Social Order Commission on "Factors in the Task of Building Peace Today."

New factors in peace building

Appealing for a new type of pacifism Wilfred Wellock said we were up against a worn out economic system.

Pacifist propaganda should be towards a balanced economy, more responsibility and creative opportunity.

He praised the work camp movement as a step in this direction.

Against women soldiers

THE Israeli government is split on the question of whether women are to be exempt from the two-year period of army service which all 18-year-old Israelis must perform, and representatives of two ultra-orthodox parties, Agudat Israel and Poeli Agudat, have resigned from the cabinet.

Religious elements in Israel have criticised army service for women as "threatening chastity," and Agudat Israel and Poel Agudat have refused to accept the proposal of their Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, to allow women conscripts the alternative of serving in hospitals or immigrant camps. The two parties believe any form of conscription or military discipline to be unwomanly, and contrary to Jewish ethical teachings.

"NAPALM"

The price of the Science for Peace pamphlet "Napalm" is 6d., not 1s. as stated on this page last week.

PEACE NEWS

3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4
STAmford Hill 2262 (three lines)

26th September, 1952.

"NO AGGRESSIVE PURPOSES"

SPEAKING to a Press conference during his visit to Belgrade Mr. Eden remarked: "We (i.e. the Western Powers) will never use our arms for aggressive purposes." Mr. Stalin, talking to Signor Nenni in Moscow, according to an account given by Mr. R. H. S. Crossman in The New Statesman, gave an assurance that he would do everything possible to avoid any provocative action.

One side will not act as aggressor, then, and the other will not even provoke; but still both sides are to continue to expand their armaments. They will devote the efforts of millions of men—that could be used to make a better life for the peoples of the world—to the colossal waste of enormous armaments that all declare they do not propose to use.

Is the explanation merely that the peoples of Russia and the Eastern Powers do not regard Mr. Eden as a person who can be believed, while the peoples of the West are equally incredulous as to the values of Mr. Stalin's declared intentions?

★

The matter is not so simple as that.

Governments do not enter upon war because they regard war as something desirable in itself, despite what some political philosophers have written. War is never undertaken by a Government as an intrinsically desirable thing, and it is this fact that makes movements that exist merely to declare the will of the people for peace so irrelevant to political realities. This is an irrelevance that applies equally to the signatures given to the World Peace Petition and to membership of the old Peace Society, which has complacently lived through two world wars and continues, we believe, some sort of existence even today.

Just as governments do not seek to enter upon war for its own sake, so they do not undertake aggression as such.

What one side is ready to call aggression the other will declare to be a justifiable assertion of its legitimate interests; and that assertion will be made, not as a means of precipitating world war, but in the hope that world war will seem to those who might resist a too heavy price to pay to prevent such a modest political adjustment.

It is from miscalculations in this kind of activity that world wars arise; miscalculations, that is to say, in the process of "negotiating from strength."

The Americans may have hit upon a new phrase when they spoke of negotiations from strength, but the thing in itself is not new; it has repeatedly prefaced war.

Negotiation from strength was the policy pursued successfully over a considerable period by the Hitler government; but the strength is there to be used when negotiations fail to achieve the ends desired.

That is what finally happened in the case of the Hitler Government. Strength latent behind negotiations having at last been unsuccessful it was brought into activity and precipitated World War II.

★

The trouble about negotiations from strength is that they must not fail to achieve the ends sought by those who are strong. If they do they are likely to turn into negotiations from weakness.

It is this dilemma that gives the overwhelming advantage to plain negotiations—negotiations that seek for mutual accommodation and that regard the need to maintain peace as the dominating factor in the situation rather than any estimate of an excess of strength on one side or the other.

Our Foreign Minister and his colleagues in the Government, and—although perhaps less consistently—the leading American Statesmen, declare that Western arms will never be used for aggression. Mr. Stalin says that Russian arms will not even be used provocatively. These claims will only prove to be true if both sides show a disposition to negotiate irrespective of their strength.

The sooner such negotiations, that take for granted the declared pacific intentions of both sides, can be undertaken the better. In see-saw fashion both sides in turn have sought to delimit the area of discussion—to start with certain limited objectives first and then proceed to wider issues—their opponents in turn standing for more comprehensive discussions.

This kind of approach has so far brought nothing but stultification. A more profitable undertaking would probably be for them to come together for a discussion on the widest possible basis with a view to developing as much economic co-operation as possible.

If in the economic field it were possible to get a more unified world it might be hoped that the other issues—that at the present time are only intensifying international strains—could be approached in a more hopeful spirit.

Where can they meet?

KIPLING'S words "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet" has unfortunately taken on a new and sinister significance in these days of a divided Germany. It is now almost impossible to find a place where East and West Germans can meet each other and their neighbours to discuss their common problems.

The earlier attempt to hold an international conference for the peaceful solution of the German problem, was not as successful as it might have been.

It served a very useful purpose, but though its venue was changed from France to Denmark because it was understood that the French Government would refuse visas to many who wanted to come, the conference at Odense was, by a similar refusal on the part of the Danes, still deprived of the essential presence of both East and West Germans and representatives of Germany's Eastern neighbours.

The Odense Conference decided that it was essential to hold a further meeting which would be really representative of all the countries more immediately concerned in finding a peaceful solution to the German problem, and that in the meantime each national group should do everything possible to prepare for the further conference and to bring public opinion to bear against the ratification of the Contractual Agreement and the European Defence Treaty.

Action in Britain

The British group was formally constituted, has met regularly and has continued to grow through new affiliations to it.

It has arranged for the distribution of thousands of leaflets and for the lobbying of MPs during the German debate; secured important signatures to a letter which recently appeared in The Times and to a similar letter which was sent to the Presidents of the French Republic and the West German Federal Government; and is arranging a public meeting at the Conway Hall on October 10, when Stuart Morris will be in the chair and the speakers will include Victor Yates and Fenner Brockway.

Similar activity has been taking place in other countries, and delegations from the Odense Conference have met representative Germans in East and West Germany and also visited Poland and Czechoslovakia, as a result of which the acceptance of the Odense policy by all of them was ascertained and their desire to take part in a larger conference made clear.

In neutral Stockholm

The problem has been "Where?" and that was one of the many questions discussed at a meeting of the initiating committee held in Paris last Sunday and attended by 26 members, from France, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Austria and Norway—John Elton and Stuart Morris representing the British group.

The conference discussed the reports of the members who had visited Germany and her Eastern neighbours and a special tribute was paid to the late Corder Catchpool, not only for his work in connection with the British group, but for his readiness to make two journeys to Western Germany in recent weeks.

Reports of activities in the participating countries showed a growing opposition to German rearmament and increasing activity to prevent ratification, except in the case of Austria where the movement has been banned by the Government on the pretext that any activity in regard to the German problem imperilled the security of Austria.

All the information available to the Committee confirmed the decision of Odense as to the need of a more adequate and representative conference, and it was unanimously agreed to make plans for such a conference at the earliest possible moment.

Whatever advantages could be claimed for East Berlin as its venue because of accessibility, adequacy of conference rooms and help in preparation, it was agreed that for the conference to meet there would be sufficient excuse for some to attempt to discredit it and discount its influence by the accusation that it must be Communist dominated or inspired.

Such, of course, is not the case, and it was therefore decided that the conference should meet from October 18-21 in a neutral country, Stockholm being chosen as the capital where it was least likely that Germans and Eastern Europeans would be refused admission.

It is hoped that there will be strong delegations from both Western and Eastern Germany, all Germany's neighbours and Britain at the forthcoming conference. The British Committee will endeavour to secure that this country is adequately represented at Stockholm.

BEHIND THE NEWS

No newspapers for one in ten

ONE in five of the population of Britain aged over 16 read no national morning newspaper and approximately one in ten read no newspaper at all.

This is revealed in the Hulton Readership Survey, issued recently by the publishers of Picture Post.

One out of two of the adult population read the News of the World and one out of three read The People.

With the trend in newspaper reading being away from the more serious press to the "entertainment newspapers," could it be all to the good that there is a high proportion of the population not reading the daily press?

Mau Mau "overplayed"

THE attack on the Daily Express made by the Sunday Observer following the former paper's reported interview with Mrs. Donald Maclean, wife of a missing diplomat, has opened many eyes previously blind to Fleet Street sensationalism.

More recently an ex-Fleet Street journalist has written from Kenya to World's Press News deploring the Sunday Dispatch splash lead story "White Massacre Plot in Kenya."

He confirms Douglas Rogers' view, stated elsewhere in Peace News, that reports of the Mau Mau and crime in Nairobi "are heavily overplayed," and that there is no "terror" among the white population.

"I now spend my days warding off attacks on Fleet Street and sensational journalism," writes the Kenya correspondent.

Question of fact—or ethics?

THE Ethics Committee of the National Union of Journalists has been unable to inquire into the Maclean controversy because the journalist concerned is not a member of that body. It might, however, be asked to investigate another attack on the Daily Express which cries to high heaven for an answer.

The fact that John Peet, who levels the new attack, has "gone over to the other side" in the Cold War should not preclude any such investigation; it is difficult to believe that Peet, formerly top Reuters man in Berlin, shed his exceedingly high reputation for sound reporting when he moved his office from the Western Sector to the Eastern Sector of Berlin.

He has charged Denis Martin, Bonn correspondent of the Express, with writing the following "imaginative" paragraph in that paper on Sept 1,

"Official figures in West Germany tonight show that more than 16,000 people have fled from the Soviet Zone to Berlin in August alone—11,000 by air."

John Peet points out (Democratic German Report Sept 12) that there is no air service from any part of the East German Republic to Berlin, "with the sole exception of a Leipzig-Berlin shuttle service during the Leipzig Fair running for a few days once a year.'"

Dennis Martin may merely be the victim of a West German Government handout which he quoted in good faith. Peace News will gladly print any statement the Express or Dennis Martin wish to make in answer to John Peet.

Offsetting so much gloomy writing on Fleet Street is the fact that The People (read by one in three) has serialised part of the report of the Quaker Mission to Moscow. It is a move in the right direction.

S. AFRICA: WHAT OF THE LABOUR PARTY?

By O. CALDECOTT

Former President of the S. African National Union of Students—one of the few bodies taking a stand against the colour bar; the writer has also served on the staff of the Institute of Race Relations. He was educated at the Cape Town University where he took a post-graduate degree in philosophy.

IT is becoming all-too obvious that there is fundamental agreement between the major White parties in South Africa. (A pamphlet which says as much has recently been banned by the Minister of the Interior!)

Mr. Strauss, Leader of the Opposition, laid down the United Party colour policy in a speech on Sept. 9 when he appealed for the "Native problem" to be taken out of party politics.

He said that the party believed in: Social separation, no miscegenation, separate residential areas and the application of the work and efforts of the non-Europeans for the benefit of the community as a whole "on our farms, in our kitchens, in our factories and in our mines."

From this it is evident that the Non-European can look in vain for liberation by the United Party. But what of the Torch Commando and the Labour Party, the UP's allies in the United Front. As far as the Commando is concerned, "Sailor" Malan, the national president, has recently said: "It is not the function of the Torch Commando to formulate policy on the non-European question."

Its influence has gone

And the Labour Party? The Labour Party was founded in 1907 and despite nearly half-a-century of political activity is today a political group surviving by the grace of the United Party.

Its days of power and influence are over; it cannot even claim to offer example and high socialist principle.

The struggles in which the labour movement and the party have been involved, notably the Mineworkers strike and the Rand Revolt of 1922, have been exclusively of concern to the White workers (and, indeed, have had an anti-Black flavour).

In 1924 the Labour Party formed a "Pact" with the Nationalists and took office with them after an electoral victory.

The programme implemented by this "Pact government" laid the foundation for much of the most repressive labour legislation of the present, for Labour in office no less than Labour in opposition, was primarily concerned with the defence of the skilled White artisan and not with the realisation of international socialist ideals.

Among the Acts passed at this time was the first Industrial Conciliation Act which laid down the legal framework for collective bargaining and the recognition and registration of trade unions. From the provisions of the Act are specifically excluded agricultural workers, domestic servants, public servants and the vast majority of Non-European workers.

Another Act of an equally discriminatory character passed under the "Pact government" was the first Apprenticeship Act which is designed to prevent Non-Europeans from becoming skilled artisans. Legal loopholes left in this Act are largely blocked by the predominant colour attitudes of most trade unions and the official policy (known ironically enough as the "civilised labour policy") of reserving unskilled labour posts in government service (e.g. the railways) for Europeans and of paying Europeans employed in this work higher wages than Non-Europeans. This policy was also a product of Labour-Nationalist rule.

With the fall of the "Pact government" Labour was excluded from office until General Smuts' war-time coalition in which the Labour leader, Walter Madeley was Minister of Labour.

Madeley and two others of his party refused to support Smuts and the majority of the Labour MPs in their support of a Bill by which Indian land rights in Natal were to be reduced and, as a compensation, the Indians were to be given minute communal representation in Parliament. Madeley and the two Labour MPs, together with the Nationalists, supported the reduction of Indian land rights but oposed the minute representation in Parliament!

These events, in 1946, brought the colour crisis in the Labour Party to a head. The Party was unable to define a clear-cut policy and merely allowed freedom to its members to vote on the Indian proposals according to "conscience" (In South Africa there are conscientious believers in racialism!). Subsequently, Madeley left the Labour Party along with his two supporters, one of whom joined the Nationalists.

The Labour Party was now forced to define its policy. It came out for social security measures, improved housing and agricultural conditions for Natives and other "progressive" improvements but also, and no less strongly, for residential and social separation, local, territorial autonomy and a federal political structure in which the central legislature would be European only. It amounted to apartheid *with the lid on.*

White labour aristocracy

The Labour Party's function is to be the voice of the privileged white labour aristocracy.

Its social theories and the international traditions to which it nominally adheres have encouraged it to develop a mildly liberal approach; but it is not in any genuine sense a socialist party.

The party represents a section of the white trade union movement (by no means all of it) which, although it resists the political plans of the Nationalists, is at one with the Nationalists in a desire to uphold the living standards and privileges of the white workers.

Socialist criteria and socialist action are still as foreign to the leadership of the party as they ever were (for the test of socialism in South Africa is not merely anti-capitalism — the Nationalists are socialists in this sense—but a genuine sense of human equality, and at this point the Labour Party fails completely). To quote from John Hatch's recently-published and excellent "The Dilemma of South Africa": "Socialism is to be a monopoly of the white population" as far as the Labour Party is concerned.

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PEACE NEWS
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PUBLIC LIBRARY?

LABOUR CAN END THE COLOUR BAR

By A. Fenner Brockway, MP

THREE issues in world affairs stand out above all others:

1. **Peace or War.**
2. **World Betterment or Starvation.**
3. **Colour Bar or Race Equality.**

The first is the most immediate issue. If war comes, everything good goes.

The second is nearly as urgent. If we do not double the earth's food production within five years, millions already undernourished will starve.

But the third issue is the most fundamental. If the inherent equality of all peoples is not recognised, there can be no hope of a co-operating world. This issue is now being decided in the Continent of Africa.

The front-line of the struggle is in South Africa, where the African and Indian communities are following the example of Gandhi and are passively resisting the laws of discrimination. Over three thousand asserters of human equality are now in prison.

But the issue is also in the balance over the greater part of Africa. We British cannot be too self-righteous about Dr. Malan It is in Central and East Africa that the determining struggle for the Continent will come. Over a large part of this vast area the colour bar operates.

The African population is segregated in reserves. Africans are excluded from skilled work. In the Rhodesias they may not enter shops and post offices with Europeans. In Kenya they may not eat or drink in cafés used by Europeans.

If the proposal for Central African Federation goes through, Operation Colour Bar will advance northward triumphantly.

It is not the principle of federation which is at stake. Throughout Africa frontiers have been drawn artificially and the Africans themselves demand the right to federate under self-government.

The principle at issue is whether Europeans shall dominate the Federation or whether there shall be racial equality. A Federal Parliament of 35 which has only six African representatives will perpetuate the Colour Bar and extend it to Nyasaland.

And further north in Kenya there is a Fifth Column among the European settlers (not all of them) who will be eager to welcome and copy this advance of White Domination.

Labour must not falter

The Labour Party must not falter on this issue of racial equality. On Labour's attitude will depend not only the good will of the millions in Africa but also in Asia, the majority of the people of the earth.

The forthcoming Assembly of the United Nations will be challenged on this issue by the Asian and African nations as never before. British Labour must support them.

Labour has great achievements in its record — self-government recognised in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and now in the Gold Coast.

We should declare our intention to establish in each colony, in consultation with representatives of the people, a target date for the realisation of self-government on the basis of racial equality, then steadily work towards it.

This would settle the issue of the Colour Bar; changing the whole psychology of the African people from distrust to co-operation.

It would set an example which could not be permanently rejected in South Africa. It would stimulate educational, social and industrial advance. It would provide the conditions for schemes of world betterment. It would contribute to peace.

This is, indeed, the key to Colonial Freedom and a Co-operative World.

WHAT IS MONEY?

SOME of our readers show a masterly grasp of the essential principles of finance.

E.g.: Last June a lady sent us what she called "the money I might have won if I had backed the Queen of Sheba at Ascot, or, if you like, the money I saved by not backing a loser."

Observe: Having given us the money, she offers us a choice between two fictitious and incompatible accounts of its origin. This shows a profound understanding of the nature and source of money.

As this lady knows, money is nothing but symbols; so, having got it, you can call it what you like. A financier is one who, like Shakespeare's poet, "gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." Of the two, only the local habitation matters. And how.

Financial power therefore is purely psychological and resides solely in the imagination. Historic example: A government that couldn't afford an extra £10 million a year for unemployment relief, was able, soon after, without appreciable change in its resources, to afford £10 million a day for weapons.

Explanation of miracle: The Government knew that the nation felt no sense of urgency about the unemployed, but would mortgage its earnings for the next 100 years to get weapons.

From this we infer that financial power depends on the number of people who feel a sense of urgency.

I said urgency. And if our readers could see the inside of our kitty at this moment they would waste no time speculating upon the nature and origin of money. They would just send it.

B. J. BOOTHROYD.

Contributions since Sept. 12: £30 0s. 9d.
Total since Jan. 1, 1952: £781 9s. 0d.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News, Ltd., and address them to Vera Brittain, Treasurer, Peace News, 8 Blackstock Road, N.4.

Facts and Figures — **By Francis Rona, M.Sc. (Econ)**

Crucial issue at Morecambe

MORE ARMS OR LESS?

FALLACIOUS reasoning led the Trade Union Congress by majority vote to endorse the £5,200m. rearmament programme of the former Labour Government. Meanwhile, in order to avoid bankruptcy, the arms programme has been scaled down by a wise decision of Mr. Churchill.

The voting at Margate has not settled the issue and economic realities will compel the TUC to keep the "arms drive" on the agenda of future Conferences. The hard facts, among them a decline in living standards, will reassert themselves.

The TUC cannot have it both ways —and their "expert" economists should know it—it is impossible rapidly to expand armament industries without a coniderable contraction of civilian production. More arms imply a reduced supply of consumers' goods and less development of domestic capital equipment as well as of "backward areas."

The TUC leaders blinded themselves to the fact that the continuation of the arms drive, devouring 13 per cent of Britain's national product, will further depress living standards and frustrate expansion of peace-time production.

DISTORTION OF PRODUCTION

The impact of the arms burden on total industrial output cannot be measured precisely, because the various industries are affected disproportionately.

The Treasury's Bulletin for Industry, July 1952, stated:

"Industrial production in general appears to have stopped rising at the end of 1950 . . . This year's index, for the first months shows a fall (average) of 2 per cent. as compared with 1951."

What explanation can be suggested—if not rearmament — that production increased by 40 per cent. during the years 1947-1950 (Monthly Digest of Statistics), only by 3 per cent. in 1951, and is declining, by 2 per cent. at present ?

The percentage of decline (Treasury Bulletin, July) is 8 per cent. for vehicles, 14 per cent. for textiles, 19 per cent. for clothing and 15 per cent. for precision instruments (incl. jewellery).

The arms drive distorts the structure of the productive system. It necessitates the diversion of economic resources to arms industries and, consequently, reduces the productive capacity of others. Moreover, dislocations in programmes are inevitable, so that economic progress is being frustrated.

"ARMS SHOP OF THE WORLD ?"

Announcing the augmented Defence Programme, Mr. Attlee said in Parliament on Jan. 29, 1951:

"In preparing this programme, the Government have weighed very carefully its probable effect on the social and economic standards of life in this country."

The conclusions of this "careful consideration" were:

"Much of the new work under this increased defence programme must replace work that is already going on. This will inevitably reduce exports of these industries, particularly now when labour and materials are so scarce."

"We aim to maintain a balance in our overseas trade accounts, at the expense primarily of home consumption, although some reduction in the supply of plant and machinery will be inevitable."

"I make no attempt to deny that it must affect our standard of living. We shall have to make some sacrifices . . ."

Speaking in Walthamstow, on Sept. 6, 1952, Mr. Attlee attempted to deny the disastrous consequences of the arms drive:

"Our economic difficulties are not primarily due to rearmament, they were there before rearmament came."

The two speeches are inconsistent. Which one is true ?

The truth is, that Britain's external trade has been gravely damaged by the switch of resources to arms production.

Harold Wilson MP writes in the recent Tribune pamphlet "In Place of Dollars" under the heading "The Crippled Economy":

"By 1950 half of our total exports were of engineering goods, machinery and vehicles: these goods are what the world wants.

"Engineering exports in June 1952 were 13 per cent. below those of June 1951, and worse is yet to come. When the direct effect of rearmament on actual shipment is felt, when we meet the full force of Japanese and German competition, with our own exports crippled by high costs and long delivery dates, our exports will slump and our national independence will be gone."

In the nineteenth century Britain was the "workshop of the world" and exports consisted of useful consumers' goods and equipment for factories, railways, etc. Now export of arms, such as Centurion tanks, jet bombers, attain great importance. It is a fundamental mistake to expect that the "prosperity" of the arms industry, if Britain becomes the "arms shop of the world", will secure the balancing of foreign trade.

MR. GAITSKELL'S TRAGIC BLUNDERS

The Volume Index of British exports, according to the last Board of Trade "Report on Overseas Trade", shows a decline from 173.3 per cent. (1948 = 100) to 150.9 per cent. between April-June 1951 and the same months in 1952. The gap between imports and exports, i.e. deficit on external trade was £441m. in 1950, and £1,334m. in 1951, just after the resignation of the Labour Government.

When the Churchill Government took office, Mr. Butler, as Chancellor, saved the trade position through cutting imports by £500m.

Mr. Churchill said on Sept. 6, 1952:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. R. A. Butler) has had a remarkable success in the first stage of restoring our world solvency. He has not feared to face a torrent of abuse, ill-deserved in itself and especially shabby because of the guilty quarter from which it comes."

The "guilty quarter" was not mentioned, but the meaning is quite obvious. Mr. Gaitskell's miscalculations ruined Britain's trade position. Mr. Gaitskell, speaking at the Inst. of Export, on Dec. 20, 1950, (the day when Mr. Attlee's Government decided to "speed up rearmament") is reported to have said:

"Though we have to rearm and rearm swiftly we must not throw away our recovery nor sacrifice the economic independence we have just regained."

"In 1951 there will be a very much larger bill for imports than in 1950. Average prices are rising and it will be necessary to import larger quantities. In 1950 we had not been buying very much more than in 1949 and stocks had fallen There is the need to replenish them."

(Continued on page 5)

As briefly reported in Peace News on Sept 12, VICTOR YATES, Labour MP for the Ladywood division of Birmingham, visited Germany last month at the invitation of the German section of the War Resisters' International. Now he writes some—

Thoughts on Germany

AT Cologne, a young German about 22 told me a tragic story about how his mother, father, two sisters and a brother were killed in an air raid. He had no home and no relatives, was without work, and worse still without hope. This was one of a number of similar stories which I heard during my recent visit.

How can German workers be expected to wax enthusiastic about armaments, and preparations for more war ? Hitler promised them peace through strength and strength through joy, and they paid very dearly for it.

I addressed meetings against war and the rearmament of Germany at Stuttgart and Augsburg in the South and Hamburg in the North. It was refreshing to find in places so far apart so many young men and women filled with new hope, and determined to oppose all attempts to remilitarise their country. It seems ironical that two world wars should have been fought to destroy militarism, yet in Germany as elsewhere, those who now accept the anti-war outlook are branded as cranks, Communists or fellow-travellers.

But the people are fighting through all the mists of misrepresentation, and do not seem to be particularly worried about being called names for advocating peace. The eagerness with which our German friends wanted to ask questions, and air their views, can be measured by the time they stayed at meetings. On three occasions the meetings lasted until after 11 p.m.

One such meeting was at Stuttgart. They were all bursting to answer the German who said, "Germany lost the war, we are a no man's country, at the mercy of the USA and Russia and have no alternative to rearmament."

"What about Gandhi ?" shouted a German from the back. "He demonstrated the power of non-resistance to an occupying imperialist power."

Others called for the unity of Germany, and opposed the fatalistic acceptance of a permanent division between East and West, which would mean another Korea.

Growing disbelief in war

It did me good to see emerging faith in a more constructive approach to peace, and a growing disbelief in war as an instrument of policy.

All this spurred forward the Stuttgart War Resisters to take advantage of the Evangelical Church Congress which was attended by over 200,000 people. The subject of the Congress was "Wahlt das Leben" which means "Choose Life."

Dr. Hermann Ehlers, the President, or Speaker, of the German Parliament, delivered the most important speech "How we see into the future."

At the next session I criticised his speech, and also Winston Churchill, and this appeared to him as an unforgivable sin.

Why, I asked, could not Dr. Ehlers give advice to the Church upon the attitude of its members in the event of a future war ?

Why should the Church give advice to its members about marriage and divorce and leave it to their consciences to determine whether it is right to kill each other ?

Winston Churchill had quoted words from the Bible—"Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you," and then said, "the armies of the Nile knocked and the door was opened" as though the act was inspired by God and the Bible. This I denied.

The applause of the Congress upset Dr. Ehlers, especially when I explained amidst German approval why the Labour Party had voted against the ratification of the agreement to rearm Germany at present.

This brought him to his feet again, and he waved his arms about in obvious anger, like a dictator who objects to democratic procedure. He asserted that he would have been more impressed with the Labour Party's opposition to German rearmament if Mr. Attlee had not done so much to produce atom bombs.

In Hamburg I returned to Dr. Ehlers attack. It was inspiring to see the largest hall in the University packed to capacity—about 750 people seated and 100 standing. Never have I addressed a more enthusiastic gathering opposed to war and all preparations for war.

I explained that I, together with a group of Labour MPs, had opposed Mr. Attlee on military conscription and rearmament, and assured Dr. Ehlers that we were not without influence upon the policy of the Party in relation to German rearmament. It gave them new heart to know that many people in Britain think along similar lines to themselves.

Talking is better than fighting

Wide support greeted my appeal for negotiation. I explained that a constructive peace policy meant more talking. Many would say "all you will get from Russia is a succession of political manoeuvres," but this, I suggested, was preferable to a succession of military manoeuvres. Talking is better than fighting.

There was a widespread belief that you cannot destroy Communism by atom bombs, but only by a constructive policy against poverty, hunger and disease, which will lift mankind beyond its present misery to a new conception of world citizenship and international brotherhood.

All British peace lovers can take heart that the number of resisters to war is increasing. There is gradually but surely developing a disbelief in the policy of the strong arm. Faith in a new technique in our approach to peace is manifesting itself.

Our German peace comrades have demonstrated that even if their rulers agree to a German contribution to a European army, they will not be lacking in providing their quota towards the only real international Army for Peace, those who reject the old instrument of war. They are strengthened in their resolve by the War Resisters' International and the German Fellowship of Reconciliation.

TIME TO CALL A HALT

The peace we seek cannot be purchased with atom bombs or by any means of indiscriminate mass massacre . . . peace cannot be built upon fear and hatred.

Day after day by our actions, by our wanton destruction of Korea and its people from the air, we are burning down the last remaining bridge of hope between East and West, and we are smearing and degrading our whole story. Day after day by our deeds we are hastening the hour of annihilation and the suicide of civilisation.

It is time—God knows it is past time—to call a halt. The original rights and wrongs in Korea are already submerged in a maze of bestiality and horror, unmatched, I believe in all the human story.

The only answer must be the voice of civilisation arising from each individual human throat. Then and only then may this monstrous threat be lifted from our civilisation. The ultimate outrage must not be. It is now—or never.

* * *

The above is quoted from the latest Peace Pledge Union leaflet, "Catastrophe—or Peace?" It is a reprint of the Peace News article by Reginald Thompson, author of Cry Korea who served in the Intelligence Corps, 1940-44, and has since been Military Correspondent of the Sunday Times and Daily Telegraph war correspondent. To ensure wide distribution it is being sold at less than the cost of production: 2s. 6d. 100; 20s. 1,000.

To represent Peace News in Peking

MARY MATHER, of Hong Kong University, is hoping to go to Peking as observer for Peace News at the Pacific Peace Conference.

The Conference is to be held in Peking towards the end of this month.

An invitation received from the World Peace Council in Prague was considered by a recent Friends' Meeting for Sufferings (Quaker Executive).

"After careful consideration," reports The Friend, "it was decided to decline the invitation and at the same time thank the Committee for is friendly message."

A more detailed reply is to be sent by the East-West group of the Friends Peace Committee.

The Australian Government has refused to issue passports for the conference and is to cancel any passports which prospective delegates already have.

Japan is expected to be represented by over 400 delegates.

Emrys Hughes, MP, Chairman of Peace News Ltd., has been in Peking with a good will mission from Britain.

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"ONE OF MAN'S MOST DIABOLICAL INVENTIONS"

—Australian Quakers oppose British A-bomb test

MELBOURNE Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quakers) has issued a protest against the action of the Australian Government in sponsoring the test of the British atomic bomb at Monte Bello Islands.

"By this act," says the statement, "our Government gives its sanction to the use of one of man's most diabolical inventions. If a British atom bomb is ever used in war, part of the responsibility for the suffering caused must now lie at Australia's door.

"Our loyalty to Britain makes us wish to help her, and we are sympathetic with her in her vulnerable position in Europe; but we would suggest that testing an atomic bomb will make her more, rather than less, vulnerable."

The statement ends by pointing out that as well as her natural loyalty to Britain, Australia has a responsibility to her neighbours — the newly independent countries of South-East Asia. "Will they regard the bomb test as a neighbourly act?" it asks.

The statement was reproduced in full in the Melbourne "Argus."

"Mainbracers" get letter from pacifists

"HAVE you ever thought that a free and independent nation never likes foreign troops in its country?" asked a leaflet distributed by the Danish Section of the War Resisters International to the American, Swedish and Norwegian troops sent to Denmark for "Operation Mainbrace," the NATO manoeuvres which ended this week.

The leaflet pointed out that Denmark experienced five years of foreign occupation and although NATO troops had come for a different purpose from the Germans, nevertheless there were many Danes who were not happy about the North Atlantic Pact, with its challenge to the Soviet Union.

It went on to suggest that "the only way out is for you as for us in our respective countries to work for a United Nations which is a real peace-creating factor and does not, as now, lead to the splitting up of the world into power blocs," and that the presence of foreign troops on Danish soil would increase world tension, and the danger of war.

Finally recipients were told that they would be welcome to return to Denmark—but not in uniform—and were invited to get in touch with the branch of the War Resisters' International in their own country, whose address was given.

The British section of the War Resisters' International is the Peace Pledge Union.

New threat to Italian pacifists

THE Italian Senate has before it a Bill aimed at the punishment of anyone who weakens the willingness of citizens to perform army service. It is causing concern to the small but active pacifist movement, which sees an anomaly in the fact that Italy belongs to NATO, along with countries which permit conscientious objection and alternative service.

Violations of the law would be punishable by a year in prison and suppression of the right to vote for five years.—W.P.

A Labour Pacifist Fellowship N.W. Area Group was inaugurated at a meeting at Preston on September 14. Secretary is Geoffrey H. Gunn, of 111 Ribbleton Avenue, Preston. Group meetings will be held quarterly in various centres, and it is hoped to secure a pacifist MP to spend a weekend in the area and address a series of public metings in various towns.

UNEXPECTED SUPPORT FOR NORWAY'S COs

A REMARKABLE increase in membership is reported by the Norwegian pacifist organisation, "Föreningen mot Kriget." Nearly 400 new members have been gained since October 1951, making a total of 1,008 on June 30.

The Secretary, together with several members of the Executive of FMK, gave abouut 75 lectures during the year, some illustrated by films, and it is estimated that approximately half the new members joined as a result of these lectures, and of meetings in private houses.

Much of the activity during the past year has been concentrated in Southern Norway, and a series of new groups has been started. In the coming year, FMK also plans to extend its recruiting work to other parts of the country.

A campaign to secure complete equality for conscientious objectors with other young people of conscription age has received an unexpected amount of support.

At present, COs who undertake civilian work have to serve for a period 50 per cent. longer than men who go into the forces, and FMK collected 10,000 individual signatures for a petition asking for this difference to be done away with. In addition, signatures were obtained from organisations, church groups, trade unions, clubs, etc., representing nearly 120,000 members.

In spite of this public interest, the secretary of FMK reports that the attitude of the authorities to the conscientious objector is becoming less sympathetic, in fact they "deliberately take a sceptical view of all COs," and the number of enquiries and requests for help which FMK received from COs in the course of the year increased by about 400.

MORE MONEY FOR WAR

HOLLAND is to devote 26 per cent. of her budget to war preparations: £143,000,000. The USA has recently allocated £12m. for the development of atomic aircraft engines—part of an Appropriation Bill of over £4,400m. signed by President Truman for military purposes on July 16.

South African FoR Secretary backs Passive Resisters

THE Secretary of the South African Fellowship of Reconciliation, Ella B. Elder, has written a letter to the Editor of Indian Opinion (Natal) in reply to a challenge by him that "not one word of encouragement has come so far from any quarter in South Africa to the men and women who are bearing the cross for a righteous cause."

"For some time past I, for one, and many members of the society which I represent, as well as many other members of various Christian churches in this land, have followed with great interest and a large measure (though perhaps of varying degrees) of sympathy, the Civil Disobedience Campaign," she writes.

"Lost in admiration"

After explaining that they have refrained from sending messages of sympathy before because of a fear that the African people might not adhere to their policy of non-violence, and because of a measure of disagreement about the claims set forth, the writer, who says she is writing without consultation with other members of the Fellowship, continues:

"I feel certain that I speak for many when I declare that we are lost in admiration of the courage and patience and self-control which has so far characterised the African resisters, and we pray that they may have the strength and the grace to continue in the way they have begun. Thus alone will they attain their ends which are, as you suggest, only a logical extension of those democratic claims to which so many pay lip service."

She ends by criticising the attempt to brand the campaign as Communist and pointing out that "the intransigence of the police and the growing severity of the sentences are much more nearly allied to the methods which have earned for Russian Communism the fiercest condemnation of all freedom-loving peoples."

Briefly . . .

THE United States section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at its recent congress in Pittsburgh, adopted a resolution calling for an immediate "cease fire" in Korea. It recommended that all prisoners of war should be released, with complete freedom to go wherever they chose, and that the United Nations should place Korea as Item Number One on the agenda of the Seventh General Assembly.

The Congress also discussed the germ warfare allegations, and sent a message to Mr. Truman and Dean Acheson urging that, in order to restore the confidence of the peoples of the world, the United States should issue a new and clearer statement concerning biological warfare and the position of the US in relation to its production.

* * *

Birmingham PPU have arranged for Victor Yates MP and Stuart Morris to speak at a public meeting on November 7 on "Britain—Bridge or Battlefield?" The meeting will be held at the Midland Institute in Paradise St.

* * *

A skeleton committee is ready to take over the campaign should the present leaders of the African National and Indian Congresses be imprisoned, said Dr. J. S. Moroka, president-general of the African National Congress shortly before his arrest.

"... the complete pacifist in thought, deed and life"

CORDER CATCHPOOL

● From page one

Corder Catchpool had been a Quaker all his life. Born at Leicester to Quaker parents, he was educated at the Friends School at Sidcot and later at London University where he trained as an electrical engineer and obtained a BSc with Honours. The greater part of his life was spent, however, in Quaker and peace service.

Those who have read "On Two Fronts," consisting mainly of letters which he wrote when a Conscientious Objector in the First World War and first published in 1918, will know how, shortly after the outbreak of war in 1914, he offered himself for service to the newly-formed Friends Ambulance Unit. He went to France with the first team of Unit members and served there amongst wounded soldiers of both sides for eighteen months.

With the introduction of conscription to England in 1916, however, and despite the fact that the War Office issued him with a certificate of unconditional exemption, he returned home as an "absolutist" to join his fellow conscientious objectors in making a witness against the utter sin of war and military participation in it. He told his Tribunal that he was prepared to continue his ambulance work but not as a compulsory condition alternative to military service. The Tribunal turned him down and there followed for over two years his witness on another front—in prisons and detention camps.

He was one of the few COs to be awarded the Mons Medal, conferred on him for his ambulance service during the famous Retreat, whilst he was serving a prison sentence.

After the war and his release from prison, he went to Germany to participate in Quaker Relief work. He and his wife—he married Gwendolen Southall, daughter of Wilfrid Southall, a Birmingham Friend, in 1920—became deeply absorbed in German problems and this interest remained with him all his life.

In 1931 he was chosen by Friends to serve as Secretary of the Friends' International Centre opened in Berlin, and with his wife and their four children lived there for the next five years. This proved an exceedingly trying period for it included the rise to absolute power of Hitler and the Nazi Party. But Corder Catchpool was not the man to flinch from carrying out his heavy duties as a servant of Christ. He helped vigorously in the direction of a remarkable service of support for Jews, pacifists and other victims of persecution. He was arrested by the Nazis in 1933 but was released the following day after many hours of abortive questioning.

He returned to Germany again in 1937 as interpreter for George Lansbury (who wrote a Preface to the 1940 edition of "On Two Fronts") though he was not present at the interview which George Lansbury had with Hitler.

Next, Corder was found assisting in relief work in the Sudeten districts of Czechoslovakia for which he received the Order of the White Lion, Fourth Class (Officer) from the Czech Government. And so back to London for the Second World War, which he spent in relief work in the East End and as a stretcher bearer at Hampstead General Hospital. During this period he also served as secretary of the Committee for the Abolition of Night Bombing.

Since 1945 he has paid further visits to Germany and he and his wife were looking forward to representing the Friends' Service Council there again this winter.

He has also found time since the war for extensive peace work at home. Among his interests was the work of the Peace Pledge Union which he served firstly as joint Treasurer and then as Sponsor; the National Peace Council, the vice-chairman of whose Executive he had been for the last two years, and Friends' Peace Committee.

During the last two months he had represented the latter two organisations on the International Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem, and his attendance at a Conference with West German representatives of this body at Stuttgart in the first week of September was his last public engagement.

This bare record of a wonderful life of service, nevertheless, cannot reveal the full character of Corder Catchpool as known to his friends. He was not a great platform speaker or Committee Chairman. He was too quiet and retiring to be successful at such tasks. But his capacity for work, for reporting Conferences he attended, for correspondence, for sympathetic conversation with anyone needing help and guidance, for seeking the good in other men, seemed inexhaustible. Through all, his serenity, friendship and devotion revealed the man deeply dedicated to the service of God and of his fellows and the complete pacifist in thought, deed and life.

We may be thankful for his wonderful witness and many of us will strive the better for the establishment of peace on earth for having known him. Our sympathy will go out to his wife and family at this time.

CRUCIAL ISSUE AT MORECAMBE

From page three

The economic results of "replenishment" were anallysed in Peace News, June 20, 1952. For his "swift rearmament" Mr. Gaitskell authorised the purchase of 25,000 machine tools—mainly from the U.S. and Western Europe (The Times "Survey," Sept. 20, 1951, p.1)—and £143m. for "strategic stockpiling" of raw materials, just when wholesale prices were highest. Imports jumped from £2,580m. in 1950 to £3,914m. in 1951. Consequently, the dollar and gold reserves fell from £1,381m. in June 1951 to £594m. in April 1952.

Mr. Churchill correctly stated on Nov. 6, 1951, that the trade position threatened Britain with bankruptcy. In future, Mr. Gaitskell must restrain his criticism of Conservative policy, otherwise Mr. Churchill may name the "guilty quarter."

"OUR FIRST DUTY—PEACE"

Last year the Labour Party Executive issued a policy statement entitled: "Our First Duty—Peace". Morecambe is the signpost at the cross-road "More arms or less ?"

The shameful massacre of civilians in Korea—creating in Asia an indelible hatred against "Western civilisation," napalm bombs, atomic tests in Australia, naval exercises in the Baltic, "swift rearmament"; are all these a part of Labour's peace programme?

Shall we hear the voice of conscience at Morecambe?

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Non-violence and Nazism

MY friend, Dorothy Glaister, writes: "The Nazis taught their followers to respond positively to goodwill was merely weakness . . . with such people Gandhi's method fails."

Are we quite sure of this ? I think we have some evidence that even Gestapo leaders were not impervious to "soul-force," the power on which Gandhi relied.

In the American "Friends Intelligencer" for August 2, 1947, Rufus Jones writes of a visit which he and two other American Quakers paid to Berlin in December, 1938, some six weeks after the pogroms instigated by the Nazi party itself against German Jews.

The Quaker group was seeking leave to investigate the sufferings of the Jews and bring them relief—in other words, they were going to the criminals, in the full flush of their crime, asking for opportunities to repair the damage. They knew the difficulties.

Before setting out, Rufus Jones told his friends:

> "Nothing in the universe is so stubborn as a mind possessed by a set of ideas that have become entrenched and sacred. Whether we can influence minds or soften hearts or make spiritual forces seem real—that remains to be seen. We shall do our best and wisest and we shall go in the strength of God."

Their efforts in Berlin culminated in the granting of an interview with two Gestapo chiefs at their HQ.

Rufus Jones describes entering the ominous building: "We were given tickets and told we did not need them to get in, but we should need them to get out!

"Our first task was to convince the two hard-faced, iron-natured men assigned to us."

They presented a written message, describing the Quaker attitude, their record in Germany and their present desire "to support and save life and to suffer with those who are suffering."

"The Germans read the document slowly, carefully and thoughtfully. It plainly *reached* them and we noted a softening effect on their faces, which needed to be softened."

There followed a prolonged conference, after which the Germans withdrew to consult the head of the Gestapo, Heydrich (nicknamed "the Hangman" and later assassinated in Czechoslovakia). In silence the Friends waited and prayed.

In half an hour the men returned and said: "Everything you have asked for is granted. The Quakers are given full permission to investigate the sufferings of the Jews and to bring such relief as they see necessary."

Rufus Jones concludes: "The gentleness of the men at the end of our meeting with them, the fact that they went and got our coats and helped us to put them on, and shook our hands with goodbye wishes and with a touch of gentleness, made me feel then, and now in retrospect, that something unique had happened in their inside selves."

Was not Gandhi's method a total reliance on the same "soul-force" which Rufus Jones possessed ?

KATHLEEN RAWLINS.

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Aid for African resisters

I HAVE heard from a number of Christian people who are anxious to pay some tribute to the spirit of those Africans, Indians and Coloured people who have been imprisoned for their non-violent resistance to laws which discriminate against them in South Africa because they are as God created them.

"Christian Action" is now sponsoring a fund for the relief of all who suffer as a result of the passive resistance campaign and particularly the families and dependants of those who go to gaol. It is the intention to administer the fund without discrimination as to creed, colour or political opinions. Communications in connection with this fund should be addressed to the Reverend Canon Collins, Chairman, Christian Action, 2 Amen Court, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

MICHAEL SCOTT,

32, Tavistock Square,
London W.C.1.

A dangerous treaty

Far Eastern Time Fuse. Published by the Union of Democratic Contral and distributed by Peace News. 3d.

THE title of this eight page pamphlet rightly emphasises its urgency.

It is publishd at a time when, at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Public Affairs, 32 British people, representing the arts, the law, parliament, science and education have embarked on a good will mission to China; when an Asian "Peace Conference" at which 32 countries are expected to be represented, is due to take place in Pekin; and at a time, moreover, when we are told (Manchester Guardian, September 16), that "Japan's new army"—at the moment consisting of "eighty thousand troopers, armed with bazookas, machine guns and armoured cars"—is to be reinforced. It deals in some detail with the greatest of all obstacles to the friendship of Britain and China: the Japanese Peace Treaty.

For the effect of the Treaty (which allows to the United States the use of the militarily important Japanese islands as bases and he retention of armed forces in Japan until bi-lateral or multi-lateral agreement, together with the even more dangerous United States-Japanese "Defence Pact" signed on the same day) is to create a military system in the Far East resembling the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in the Atlantic Area. Where American military bases under the Atlantic system are situated in Germany, France, Great Britain and elsewhere in the Far East it points out American Military bases — set up apparently without the consent of the Security Council and therefore in contradiction to Article 53 of the Charter—are to be found in Japan itself, in the Japanese and formerly mandated islands, in Formosa and in the Philippines.

> "So long as we adhere to a foreign policy which includes such acts as the signing of a peace treaty whereby Japan becomes not only a military satellite of the United States—outside the framework of the United Nations—but also a military base for U.S. forces, we cannot expect the New China to believe our protestations of friendship and good-will."

The pamphlet concludes with an impassioned appeal to all men to denounce the Treaty before it becomes a prelude of a third World War.

O.B.

Notes for your Diary

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent to us. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)—preferably in that order and style.

Friday, September 26

BELFAST: 7.45 p.m. Friends' Mtg Ho, Frederick St. Lucy Burtt on "Modern China's Challenge to a Christian. FoR.

PORTSMOUTH: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho; Rev. R. C. Wood on "The Teaching of Jesus about War"; FoR.

SCARBOROUGH: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho, York Place. Public mtg; speakers: Dr. John Hick and Rev. Donald Soper on "Christian Pacifism today."

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho., Grosvenor Park; Hugh Faulkner on "Seeing for Myself in Russia"; FoR.

Saturday, September 27

BRISTOL: 3 p.m. Friends' Mtg Ho, Broadweir; PPU Western Area Rally; Maurice Pallister on "The Revival of Pacifism in the West"; bring and buy sale; tea.

Sunday, September 28

HAMPSTEAD: 11.30 a.m. Whitestone Pond Open Air Forum. George Plume PPU

LONDON, W.1: 3.15 p.m. Weigh House, Hinney St, Oxford St; combined service arranged by Movement for Pacifist Church of Christ and PPU Religious Fellowship; discourse by Sybil Morrison; discussion and light refreshments.

HYDE PARK: 6 p.m. Speakers' Corner. Open-air mtg. Robert Horniman. PPU.

Tuesday, September 30

RICHMOND: 8 p.m. Vernon Hall, Vernon Rd., E. Sheen; Norman Edwards on "The Labour Pacifist Fellowship"; PPU

Wednesday, October 1

HUDDERSFIELD: 8 p.m. 23 Broomfield Rd. Fixby. Miss Joyce Keeling on "The Christian Gospel — Good News of Peace."

LONDON, W.11. 8 p.m. 5 Horbury Crescent. Bernard Withers on "Conscientious Objection Today." PPU.

Thursday, October 2

HALIFAX: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Clare Rd.; public mtg., discussion "With Work; Weapons ?"; Chair: Mr. J. G. Fox; FoR.

HAMMERSMITH: 7.30 p.m. Town Hall, King St.; public debate on pacifism between PPU and Socialist Party of Gt Britain.

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields; Open air mtg; Sybil Morrison and Robert Horniman; PPU.

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends' Mtg Ho, Bush Rd. Topical Talk by Charles Titford. PPU.

Friday, October 3

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m. 6 Endsleigh St; Central London Group mtg to discuss syllabus for study course. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.2: 1.30 p.m. St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Intercession Service for Peace: The Rev. Brian J. Dickson; APF FoR. PPU.

Saturday, October 4

LANCASTER: 3 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho., Adj. Castle Stn.; PPU Lakeland Area Q.M.; Kathleen Rawlins on "Non-Violent Resistance, the Healing Weapon".

Sunday, October 5

HULL: 7.30 p.m. N.U.G. & M.W. Hall, Kingston Square; public mtg.; Bernard Boothroyd and Sybil Morrison on "East-West Conflict—The Way Out"; PPU.

Sat., Oct. 4 - Sun., Oct. 5

MERSEYSIDE: FoR Weekend Conference at Roslyn Private Hotel, 83 Dalmorton Rd. New Brighton; speaker: Rev. Clifford Macquire; details from G. Fred Williams, 19 Burnham Rd. Liverpool, 18.

Monday, October 6

LIVERPOOL: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho., Hunter St. Rev. Clifford H. Macquire on "A Christian Pacifist looks at Russia." Chair: Dr. Charles Brunton. Merseyside Advisory Committee for Pacifists.

ROMFORD: 8 p.m. Lambourne Hall, Western Rd. Hugh Faulkner on "Talking Peace in Moscow"; Chair: Rev. D. Young. FoR.

Tuesday, October 7

HEREFORD: 7.30 p.m. Percival Hall (YWCA), St. Owen St. Rev. Claud Coltman on "Christians and the Peril of War" FoR.

Wednesday, October 8

BIRMINGHAM: 7 p.m. Priory Room, Bull St. Mtg. Ho., Birmingham Peace Council quarterly meeting; subject: "The Korean Situation and its Relation to Human Rights."

HALIFAX: 7.30 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho., Clare Rd. Rev. Clifford H. Macquire on "Seeing for Myself in Russia"; FoR.

Thursday, October 9

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. Mary Elwell on "Poland in 1948"; PPU.

LONDON, W.C.2: 12.30 p.m. Lincoln's Inn Fields: Open air mtg; Sybil Morrison and Robert Horniman; PPU.

LONDON, W.C.2. 7.15 p.m. St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Re-dedication service conducted by Rev. Alan Balding MA; FoR

LUDLOW: 7.30 p.m. Cong. Church Hall. Rev. Claud Coltman on "Christians and the Peril of War"; FoR

SHEFFIELD: 7.30 p.m. Upper Lecture Hall, Victoria Hall; Rev. Clifford Macquire on "Talking Peace in Moscow"; FoR

Friday, October 10

LINCOLN: 7.45 p.m. Friends' Mtg. Ho. Beaumont Fee; Bill Skinner on IVSP relief work in India and Pakistan; FoR, IVSP.

Saturday, October 11

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: 3.30 p.m. Mount Pleasant Cong. Church; FoR West Kent Area Conference. Speaker: Rev. Francis Noble MA.

Sat. Oct. 11 and Sun. Oct. 12

MALDON: S. Essex Area FoR Weekend Conference: "Problems and Opportunities of Peacemaking"; Speakers: Rev. Hampden Horne and Hugh Faulkner. Details from Walter Wright, Orford, Hall Green Lane, Hutton, Essex.

Saturday, Nov 1 - Sunday, Nov 2

DAWLISH: Fairfield Guest House. PPU Area Conference on "War? We Say No! Our task in 1952." Speakers Connie Jones and Alan Mister. Charge (Sat. tea to Monday breakfast) 27s. 6d. Bookings (with 5s. deposit) to Kathleen Jackson, Oakleigh School, Newton St. Cyres, Exeter.

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DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS are required by the Thursday eight days prior to publication.

MEETINGS

"AFRICA: Which way now." A public meeting organised by the Africa Bureau. Thursday October 9, 7.30 p.m. in Church House, Westminster. Lord Hemingford, Peter Abrahams, Rev. Michael Scott.

DR. S. M. MANTON FRS, famous woman scientist. Lantern slides and lecture on her visit to the Soviet Union. Mon. Sept. 29, 8 p.m. Parliament Hill Girls Sch., Highgate Rd., N.W.5. Trolley buses 615 and 513. Adm. 6d. North St. Pancras Assembly of Women.

GANDHI ANNIVERSARY at Vedanta Movement, 51 Lancaster Gate, W.2. Sunday, .30 p.m., October 5. Readings from Scriptures. Chairman Swami Avyaktananda, who will speak on "Gandhi and Marxism." Speeches by Gladys Gellett, Margaret Flint, John Edwards, Godfrey Plummer. All welcome.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB, Bath, Every Tuesday. 7.30 p.m. Royal Literary and Scientific Institute. 18 Queen Square, Bath. All welcome.

PUBLIC DEBATE: "That the policy of pacifism is the only practical alternative to the policy of war." Proposer: Peace Pledge Union (George Plume). Opposer: Socialist Party of Great Britain (Harry Young). 7.30 p.m. October 2. Hammersmith Town Hall, King St., Hammersmith. SPGB.

TONIGHT, at 7 p.m., Clare Cameron, Editor "Here and Now" talks on "The Balanced Life." 20 Buckingham Street, Strand. Caravan Monthly Meeting.

WEIGH HOUSE Church, Duke Street, W.1. (Bond St. Tube). Sunday evenings at 7. The Gospel of Peace! Social hour follows.

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SOCIALIST PACIFISTS should join the Labour Pacifist Fellowship. Details from 78, Warren Rd., Banstead, Surrey.

BIRTHS

MOUNTSTEVEN. On Sept. 11, a daughter, Patricia Marion, to Mary and Robert. Grove Mount, Penny Lane, Liverpool 15.

EDUCATIONAL

BROTHERHOOD NEEDS UNDERSTANDING. Learn Esperanto, the International Language. Classes starting now in London. Write for details to 153 Drummond St., London N.W.1.

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● FROM PAGE ONE

A red herring in Kenya

THE PRESS AND THE MAU MAU

sensation about a handful of Africans demonstrating against a Roman Catholic priest and someone throwing a knife which missed. Not one act of murder so far reported!

Even papers like the News Chronicle, supposed to be objective, have joined in.

Vernon Bartlett, who normally keeps his head, writing about the "menace" of Mau Mau, says: "It operates in the country districts but its instigators are the embittered, ambitious politicians in Nairobi."

How does he know this? Who does he mean by these "embittered politicians."

Does he mean Jomo Kenyatta, the dignified scholarly president of the Kenya African Union? Does he include people like Mbiyu Koinange, the soul of gentleness and patience?

Does he refer to E. W. Mathu, African member of the Kenya Executive Council, who was visiting London when Bartlett's article was published and who categorically denied the Mau Mau "threat." Mathu has never, so far, been considered an "extremist"; indeed, he was so moderate that he was once called "the settlers' friend."

By far the biggest African organisation is the Kenya African Union. It has specifically rejected violence as a political weapon. Every African leader of significance is opposed to such methods.

Indeed, for months now the Kenya African Union has been peacefully engaged in collecting support for the Kenya Land Petition, advocating reforms in land allocation, which is to be presented to Parliament later this year.

In Britain, the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism has organised a parallel campaign. It has gone very successfully. About two hundred Labour MPs have given their support to the proposal that unoccupied land in the White Highlands should be allocated to the land-starved Africans.

Is it against all this that the Europeans, afraid for their privileges, are organising an hysterical campaign?

In the Goebbels manner

In the Daily Telegraph last week, Elspeth Huxley, who has a reputation as an authority on East Africa, wrote an astonishing article. One statement that the Mau Mau "is a secret society confined entirely to the Kikuyu, the most politically alert, ubiquitous and cunning of all Kenya tribes, as well as one of the largest" is a group libel, so full of irrational racial prejudice as to recall the babblings of Dr. Goebbels.

Even more astonishingly, Mrs. Huxley alleged that: "The basic cause lies in social revolution—too much and too soon." This is really too ludicrous! How much social revolution does she think has taken place in Kenya where 30,000 Europeans have 14 *elected* representatives in the Legislative Council whilst 5½ million Africans have only six *nominated* members?

Mrs. Huxley wrote about "disrespect for the law which has been growing for 20 years." She said that European-devised law is unsuitable to "raw uncivilised Africa." Yet only last July, Mr. Whyatt, Member for Law and Order, speaking in the Legislative Council, said there had been no increases in offences against the person in the first five months of the year and that the increase of offences against property was 24 per cent. This was less than in neighbouring Uganda.

In Nyeri, one of the alleged trouble spots, there has had to be one policeman for every 8,000 inhabitants; even in the quietest parts of Britain we average one policeman for every 1,000 inhabitants! We have had a crime wave in Britain; yet no one has suggested *political* repression to counter it!

The 24 per cent. increase of property offences in Kenya is moderate when you consider how appallingly the poverty of the Africans is increasing. In Nairobi there are about 10,000 Africans completely homeless and even more without work.

Chief Commissioner's revelation

When Mr. St. A. Davies, Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya, arrived in this country recently to see the Colonial Secretary, a reporter asked him about the "terrorism" in Kenya.

"What terrorism?" said Mr. Davies. "I do not know of any."

Really! What is it all about?

Is it that the Europeans, watching the mounting poverty and sufferings of the Africans, fear an explosion, yet will not, to relieve it, surrender a tittle of their privileges?

If this is so then they are making the conditions where an explosion, sooner or later, must come. If a handful of rulers drive the majority into poverty and then deny them all means of democratic organisation and protest, they make ultimate violence inevitable.

It is shameful to think that what is happening in Kenya has the sanction of the Government here—and by implication the sanction of the British people!

THE REAL ENEMY

SYBIL MORRISON

People sometimes declare that war never decided anything, but in fact, it may decide a nation's fate for centuries. Unless we are prepared to defend our freedom, the day of war comes nearer.

Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York, Sept 15, 1952.

From the point of view of the believing Christian, the Dean of Canterbury's activities and behaviour are an affront. . . . Something infinitely more important is at stake . . . than civil liberties. . . . It will seem in retrospect a small gain that a Dean of Canterbury should have been permitted to mouth his inanities in his pulpit . . . compared with the insidious and persistent undermining of the authority of the Christian Church, which results from allowing its enemies to speak through the mouth of one of its chief dignatories.

Malcolm Muggeridge, Daily Telegraph, Sept 19, 1952.

I HOLD no brief for the Dean of Canterbury's diatribes against germ warfare, as though that were the only war weapon which violates the conception of the Christian ethic of humanity, and charity and love.

Yet, it is worth while to notice that those who revile him as one who sides with the "enemies" of freedom and Christianity, fail to see any reflection of themselves in the mirror they hold up for onlookers to perceive the "antics" of the Dean.

It is not so long ago that these same enemies of freedom and Christianity were the devoted and much praised allies of this country and America. The expediencies and necessities of war made the rulers of the Western nations embrace the Kremlin, and extol the Red Army.

The Dean, who apparently can see no wrong in Moscow, has at least been consistent in that respect! But if he seeks peace through Christianity it would be more consistent to preach tolerance and understanding, than to mouth fantastic eulogies of one nation and bitter criticism of another. Blind praise, and intolerant fault-finding, do not make for peace, but have in them the very essence of hatred and war.

It may be true that the Americans have experimented with germs in Korea though it will be hard to prove, but it *is* true that United Nations have experimented with napalm, and that they have deliberately, and without troubling to excuse or justify the action, made of tens of thousands of human beings, a military target. These Koreans, old and young, men, women, children and babies have been burned, mutilated and destroyed as though they were guns to be spiked, or barbed wire to be cut, without pity, without mercy; they have been swept out of existence as though they were, as the Archbishop of York has said, repellent and "worthless flies."

And yet there are those who, while supporting such acts in the name of freedom, are at the same time prepared to indict the Dean of Canterbury alone as an enemy of the Christian Church. If the Church were to cease to support war, which is the bitterest enemy of the doctrine of truth and love, then the Dean might be more clearly seen for what he is. To be the friend of Russia is one thing, to be the friend of pacifism is another and very different thing.

The Christian who, on the grounds of defending freedom, declares for war, is refuting the doctrine of his own faith. The Archbishop of York, whose conscience has been stirred to protest against the use of mass-destruction weapons is in as difficult a dilemma as the Dean of Canterbury. They neither of them like the weapons of war, but they do not denounce war, or renounce it.



Sybil Morrison holds an attentive audience at a Portsmouth meeting organised by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Photo: Roger Rawlinson.

It is true that the fate of nations may be decided by war, and at this moment in history, war and its preparation is in the process of deciding the fate of the human race. To see what may be the fate of the world should another war come, it is not necessary to look further than Korea, where war's tyranny, with all its horrors of imprisonment, displacement, torture and death, is rife. If it is with these methods that Christian countries propose to secure their own freedom, they cannot expect the people of the East to embrace Christianity.

The attempt to justify evil by putting the blame elsewhere is bound to fail; Jesus did not say: "Love Russia and hate America," nor "Love America and hate Russia." He said, categorically and uncompromisingly, "Love your enemies."

"He who is not with me is against me" is a terrifying challenge to the Church today; if it is accepted there can be no pale compromise, no comfortable cushion on the fence; the enemy of the Church, the enemy within the ranks, the enemy of the human race, the real enemy, which is war and not peoples, must be repudiated and renounced; by that means and that means alone will the evil be overthrown and peace be established.

CORDER CATCHPOOL

For you, nothing more—nothing less—beautiful than death.
Tears do not flow when our hearts are struck by beauty;
The final, delicate moment holds us rapt.
Dare we to take it, dare we to rest our eyes
On that dazzle of ice and sky and the final hush?

Cold is the day, but pure;
Bright is the light that strikes
Finally now in the clearest note of all—
Only the special life is resounded thus—
Clear bell over the mountains beyond our hearing.

19.9.52. G.A.

GENEVA CONGRESS OF UNAs

By Robert Greacen

REPRESENTATIVES from United Nations Associations in thirty countries recently attended the seventh conference of the World Federation of UNAs which unites them in one body.

One of the most important motions carried asked all Governments to reach agreement on banning atomic, bacteriological and other weapons of mass destruction, and to accept an effective system of control and inspection.

The delegates, as well as representatives of fifteen non-Governmental organisations, met in the ample premises of the International Labour Office in Geneva. The Icelandic delegate was none other than the President of his country; and the newly-formed Association in West Germany sent two representatives, one of them a former Governor of Pomerania.

The agenda, usually overcrowded, carried only 32 items this time, a number of which were introduced by papers from individual member Associations. After the plenary sessions the conference split up into four commissions: programme, education, social, and economic and political. It is noteworthy that there were two delegations from behind the Iron Curtain: Czechoslovak and Polish.

Reports show that both sides made certain efforts to agree; and even in the more controversial political commission three of the four motions were adopted without Communist opposition. Whether this relative absence of acrimony reflects a new willingness to co-operate on a non-Governmental level remains to be seen. It would certainly be a step forward if the United Nations Assembly follows the example of those who attempt to publicise and justify its decisions.

Tomorrow's demonstration

LEAFLETS calling to the British public to support African passive resisters in their struggle against the colour bar will be distributed in London tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

Members of the Non-violent Resistance Group will be meeting outside St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church at 10.45 a.m. to poster parade in the vicinity of South Africa House and Trafalgar Square.

Helpers will be welcomed.

PARTISANS TO MEET IN VIENNA

A BRITISH Sponsoring Committee has been set up in response to the World Peace Council's call for a delegation from this country to go to a People's Congress for Peace in Vienna in December.

It "promises to be even bigger than the Congress held in Warsaw two years ago," reports the Daily Worker. Offices of the British Committee are at 51 Berners Street, W.1.

British sponsors include the Dean of Canterbury, D. N. Pritt, QC, and many other prominent figures in the arts, sciences, professions and the Labour movement associated with the British Peace Committee.

Plans for a "People's Poll"

To prepare for the Congress a "people's poll" has been decided upon by peace supporters in Great Britain, France, India, Italy, China, Bulgaria, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Albania, Korea, Japan, Iran, Brazil, and Chile, says a Soviet News report.

"The people's poll is taking different forms in different countries. In France and Italy thousands of small discussion meetings are being held in homes, in the streets and in the villages."

"All suggestions are being discussed and the best among them are adopted, and delegates are being elected to local conferences, which, in turn, are preparing for the holding of district, provincial and finally national conferences.

PPU JOURNAL

THE PPU Journal*, published this week, maintains its keen interest value for PPU members.

Articles include an attractively illustrated account by A. C. Barrington of "Riverside Community," described as "an attempt by Christian Pacifists to express and promote the good Society"; an analysis of India's first election, the first of two articles on India under the title "India's Act of Faith," by Donald Groom; and an interesting report by Hugh Brock of a mock tribunal organised by the Croydon PPU in co-operation with the Ex-Servicemen's Movement for Peace.

Other features include, "They're Coming In," from Dick Sheppard House, giving encouraging news of new membership, future dates and recent leaflets; Parish Pump, at which pacifists speak to each other; and a review by Robert Greacen of four PPU pamphlets.

* 7½d. post free from Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, N.4.

Published from 3 Blackstock Rd., London, N.4, by Peace News Ltd. Printed by The W. F. Cliffor Printing Co. Ltd. (T.U.), London. N.16.

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The Movement for a Pacifist Church of Christ and the PPU Pacifist Religious Fellowship will combine for a service conducted by Wallace Hancock at
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Discourse: Sybil Morrison (Chairman PPU)
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